

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7770.—VOL. XLVII.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.  
On the 28th April, at Singleton, Mrs. O. R. Upjohn, of a daughter, Mary; on the 29th April, at Newcastle, Mr. C. W. Morgan, of a daughter, Elizabeth; on the 29th April, at her residence, Barker-street, Randwick, Mrs. H. Pearce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th April, at Goulburn, William Treverry, of Goulburn, to Elizabeth Maria Ann, daughter of Mr. John Treverry, of Sydney; on the 27th April, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Edward Hunt, of this city, to Maria Burnett Henderson, of Edgeworth, N.S.W.; on the 29th April, at her residence, Barker-street, Randwick, Mrs. H. Pearce, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ultimo, at Holsworthy, James Dickson, Esq., M.A., aged 56 years; on the 26th ultimo, at his residence, 175, Liverpool-street East, Mr. William Martin, ironmonger of Newick-Tweed, N.S.W., aged 61 years. Inverness papers please copy.

On 22nd April, at Lakemba, Mr. Robert Leslie, Elizabeth Anne, wife, and son, Robert Leslie, of Elizabeth-street, South, Sydney, aged 15 years and 8 months.

On the 26th April, at his residence, 12, Victoria-street, Surry Hills, Mr. William Wilkins, aged 6 years, youngest son of Peter Wilkins, of Paddington, England; to Caroline, eldest daughter of Robert Wilkins, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR OTAGO.—Despatching cargo at DUNDRIDGE  
WILLIAMSON, master, having a well known  
upper JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS master,  
bounty expected, will again be dispatched, with her usual  
peculiarity five days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK,  
17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON.—The  
well known upper JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS master,  
having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY,  
IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—A 1 barque BE-  
FORTRESS, bound to take up the greater part of  
her cargo, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.,  
or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR PASSENGERS and Light freight only.—The  
clipper barque ELLEN LEWIS will sail from NEW-  
CASTLE on or about 1st May, for SAN FRANCISCO  
and PUGET SOUND.

For passage Captain J. H. HELTON, Jolly's Wharf,  
foot of Bathurst-street; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and  
CO., agents.

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FOR SH

## THE INTERCOLONIAL MYSTERY.

No. I.  
His Excellency the Governor seems to consider it his duty to engage with a sort of chivalrous ardour in the defence of absent Ministers. While the Conference sat at Melbourne, certain deputies from a public meeting in the city waited upon his Excellency, their object being to urge upon the Executive Government an immediate or early meeting of Parliament, with a view to obtain, if possible, the repeal or alteration of an obnoxious statute. In reply to the deputies, it was somewhat gratuitously suggested by her Majesty's representative, apparently as a reason for non-compliance with their application,

"That the Colonial Secretary and the Treasurer are absent at Melbourne, occupied in negotiations undertaken by the advice and in pursuance of the resolutions of Parliament."

Now, it might have been perfectly consistent with whatever peculiar relations may subsist between his Excellency and his Excellency's present advisers, that his Excellency should have been at some pains to furnish excuse for the absence of responsible Ministers from their ministerial posts. But his Excellency might have also sought himself of the relation in which he stands towards the colony he has undertaken to govern, and of the position he occupies as head of the Executive Government. He might have remembered that, strictly speaking, the Government of the colony vests in himself, and not in his Ministers, who are, by law and in a constitutional sense, merely his advisers, and in some cases, not even entitled to advise. That while Ministers are directly responsible to the Parliament of the colony, the Governor is directly responsible to the Imperial Government, and both, though more indirectly, and not perhaps in equal degree, responsible to public opinion—and that not even the death, much less the absence, of any or all of the former can absolve the latter from the necessary performance of any executive function. His Excellency might likewise have been more careful not to give the sanction of vice-regal authority to inaccurate statements. The following is the resolution to which his Excellency referred:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that New South Wales should be represented at the proposed conference of delegates from the various Australian colonies to be held at Melbourne, on the subject of uniform tariff, with a view to secure for each colony the revenue to which it is entitled."

This resolution, it will be easily seen, does not bear out his Excellency's statement. It was passed, not by Parliament, but by the Assembly alone, and though it may be held to authorise the appointment by the Government of delegates to the Conference about to be held at Melbourne, for the consideration of the intercolonial tariff question, it contains nothing whatever which, by the utmost ingenuity or violence of construction, can be taken to imply any expectation or intention on the part of the Assembly, that Ministers were to abandon their official and constitutional duties, and take upon themselves the functions of ambassadors and diplomats. Still less could it have been anticipated by those hon. members who voted for such a resolution, that it would have been afterwards interpreted by the Head of the Executive, to account for the absence of his constitutional advisers, or wrested into a pretext for suspending the exercise of the Royal prerogative, in a matter of great public emergency. It does not appear, indeed, on reference to the records of parliamentary proceedings upon the day when the subject was before the Assembly—September 10th, 1862—that it awakened in that august body any special interest, or that any profound or earnest consideration was bestowed on the passing of a resolution to which the Executive Government think proper to attach such extraordinary importance. The resolution was introduced as part of the Government business, and agreed to without division; almost, it would seem, as a mere matter of form, after a discussion of the most desultory character, in a House so thin or so inattentive, that it more than once narrowly escaped being counted out at a very early hour in the evening. The Colonial Treasurer confined his remarks for the most part to the advantages of a uniform tariff, which no one disputed, and the Chief Secretary was not the man to waste reasons upon hon. members, who, doubtless, in default of reasons, would have been amiably disposed towards any ministerial proposition. The Conference, in fact, was a branch of ministerial policy—one of those supererogatory services which "Liberal" Ministry, in the auspicious zenith of their popularity and power, were graciously pleased to confer upon a grateful people, and in conferring which Parliament should have proved to be their obedient instrument. After a "calm session"—to adopt a Ministerial phrase—during which the last dregs of "furious Opposition" had apparently exhausted themselves in Mr. Driver's futile efforts for the repeal of the new Police Act—in Mr. Harpur's barren jermelias over the unsatisfactory results and injurious operation of the new Land Acts—in Mr. W. A. Allen's endeavours to force upon a "Liberal" Government and Legislature some alteration of our financial system—in Mr. W. Forster's vain resistance to the further accumulation of public debt—in Mr. Martin's fruitless complaints of corruption and maladministration in the departments of law and justice—in Mr. Wilson's unsuccessful attempts to bring about a settlement of the Church and School Lands question—and, above all, in the happy translation of Mr. Hay, from his former post of officially recognised leader of her Majesty's Opposition, to the passionless and peaceful asylum of the Speaker's chair; it surely was an act of grace and condescension on the part of these hon. gentlemen to step a little beyond the rigid line of their official duties, and to resolve on signifying themselves and their administration, by some unexampled exercise of diplomatic talent, or statesmanlike ability. And it was natural that for this purpose they should avail themselves of the opportunity that fortunately presented itself in the vexed question of intercolonial tariffs. The business must be presumed to have been of paramount importance, which could justify the abandonment, by responsible Ministers, of their offices, and of their executive functions, at a crisis like the present, when over a considerable portion of the interior the successful operations of an organised band of lawless desperados, whom the Government and the new police are unable to capture or restrain, have rendered life and property less secure than in the worst days of the olden times. And further interest was created by the selection of Mr. Weekes, whose retirement from office had only just then taken place, as the only non-official delegate from New South Wales, which invested the part this colony was about to take in the negotiations, with an aspect exclusively ministerial, and was in itself an intimation of the value our Ministers at least set upon secrecy, as an element of intercolonial discussion. In this view, however, our Ministers have not stood alone, since it appears not only that the proceedings of the Conference have been conducted at Melbourne in the most

approved diplomatic style, with closed doors, and other imposing circumstances of mystery and solemnity, but that before parting, the delegates had even pledged themselves to secrecy up to a certain date. But all these precautions have been in vain. Public curiosity, as usual, has got the better of diplomacy, and the awful secrets of the Conference have somehow or other, contrived to whisper themselves along the electric wires. And now that all, or at least everything material is known the wonder is what all the mystery was about, or rather why there should have been any mystery at all, unless indeed the object were to hide the nakedness of the proceedings. The Conference, we learn, was unanimous against the revival of transportation. But the Conference met to consider the question of Intercolonial Tariffs—and what connection there is between tariffs and transportation—how the Conference got itself involved in the latter question—why it might not as well have been unanimous against slavery or absolute monarchy—is not easy to understand, and may be difficult to explain. Again, the Conference could not bring itself to a conclusion on the subjects of Postal and Telegraphic Communication with Great Britain. Will the colonists or the mother country be any greater losers by this failure? Were these subjects also within the authority of the Conference? But other minor matters, apparently not less irrelevant than the foregoing, having been determined, it appears that, after all, a uniform tariff for the colonies then and there presented was agreed on. The particulars of this tariff, however, not being as yet forthcoming, it is hard to say, and would be idle to conjecture, how far it may turn out to be acceptable to the several colonies; or, indeed, in what sense uniformity is to be understood. The people of New South Wales are not so much in love with the idea as to be prepared to welcome it at the cost of surrendering any considerable advantages to other colonies, without corresponding benefit to their own. Points which may have appeared trivial, or which may have been entirely lost sight of, and others again which may have appeared of the highest importance—amid the doubtful twilight and cloistered seclusion of a secret Conference with closed doors, may come to wear a very different aspect when exposed to the light of public opinion and discussion. But the negotiations, it is said, have proved highly satisfactory to the negotiators—a piece of intelligence which the public will, doubtless, appreciate. On the whole there still remains quite enough mystery about the matter to keep up the interest a little longer, and for any further information the public must be content to wait until Ministers shall have first satisfied the curiosity, or it may be even challenged the admiration, of the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled.

INFANDUS.

A GOOD ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.\*

We agree with the author of this useful volume that "an English account of the campaign of 1815, at once full, well-arranged, and accurate," has hitherto been "wanting desideratum." In the controversies respecting this great contest, the vanquished nation has defeated the victor. If the Emperor Napoleon, characteristically to avert the event to imminent causes, they are, many of them, learned, profound, and eloquent; whereas our own are well nigh confined to the dull platitude of Sir A. Alison, and the tedious, though sensible, commentary of Sibree. The result has been that European opinion inclining either to the falsehoods of St. Helena or the fallacies of an opposite school, believes that the issue was really due to the want of energy and boldness on the part of the Allies. This is Mr. Hooper's object in this work, and he has carried out with much judgment, and in a singularly impartial manner. His power of description is not great; he cannot set forth a battle like a drama, nor present his general conclusions vividly; and accordingly we are far from giving him a high place among military historians. But, except in some isolated details, his view of the campaign of Waterloo as a whole, is, in our opinion, the true one. His sketches of the operations are clear and accurate, the ushers bold and simple. For the general reader it is the best account that has yet appeared in the English language of the Zouaves of the modern Hannibal.

Having briefly surveyed the state of Europe when it rose to arms in 1815, and noticed the military preparations of Napoleon, Mr. Hooper carefully examines the resources of the Allies, having regard to any particular which could be used as an advantage. The French, worn out by marches and despatch fighting, but he has justly censured the Emperor's neglect in not detaching a corps at once against the Prussians, a mistake which drowns from his fixed conviction that Blucher had been overwhelmed at Ligny, and was falling back upon his base of operations. He has well described the action at Waterloo, and the subsequent march of the French, won by marches and despatch fighting, by those who have worked the steam plough. The following were the crops of 1861:—"Of white wheat there were 75 acres, yielding 41 bushels, and 25 acres of rye, yielding 36 bushels an acre; of oats there were 75 acres, yielding 40 bushels an acre; of spring beans there were 40 acres, yielding 30 tons an acre; while turnips it is computed that each of the 50 acres produced 20 tons. Beyond that there were 2 tons per acre from 50 acres of clover." No abouts rotation is adopted to: "expediency alone governs the cropping." The land is now very clean the high-bred lands are thrown down to the low, the bare, wet, and wretchedly disordered. The intersecting stony ridges, and not a tree or hedge exists, and the land is set out in blocks suitable for steam cultivation. The texture of the soil is completely changed. "Since the harvest of 1862 the following work has been done:—100 acres have been prepared for wheat, 25 for winter tares, 100 for turnips, and 50 for mangolds; and of this quantity 100 acres have been cultivated to the depth of 12 inches, 50 to 18, 25 to 30, and 25 to 36 inches. The cost per acre increased by the interest on the cost price of the engine and tackle at £6d. a day, togeher with a depreciation equal to 8 per cent. on the same, which comes to 2s. 4d., so that the total cost of cultivating 45 acres to a depth of 8 or 12 inches must be laid at £1 2s. 2d.—surely a cheap bargain, if one but calls it a "settled plan," which brought their enemies to the field. This is Mr. Hooper's object in this work, and he has carried out with much judgment, and in a singularly impartial manner. His power of description is not great; he cannot set forth a battle like a drama, nor present his general conclusions vividly; and accordingly we are far from giving him a high place among military historians. But, except in some isolated details, his view of the campaign of Waterloo as a whole, is, in our opinion, the true one. His sketches of the operations are clear and accurate, the ushers bold and simple. For the general reader it is the best account that has yet appeared in the English language of the Zouaves of the modern Hannibal.

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## THE "TIMES" ON DR. COLENO.

CONVOCATION is fortunate this year. It has something to talk about. The sport is easy and excellent, the grand light, and there is every prospect of a good run. The "vermin" has broken cover in a most unexpected quarter. A "colonial"—taint of that—a "colonial" has attacked the Bible! There are few conditions of humanity so utterly beneath the notice of a real dignitary, or even a well-beneficed clergyman, as a colonial bishopric. It is lower even than a bishopric in the Scottish Episcopal Church, because, after a man has held spiritual power for some time, he can never be called to account for his sins, and resume his old position without the stigma of desertion. But, a "colonial!" "There he goes; just look at him!" is all the remark, his appearance ever eliciting from the loungers in the opposite windows if he ventures to walk on the north side of Pall-mall. It would not make the smallest difference if he were a native Catholic Church into the bargain. He would still be a colonial. Well, a colonial has published an attack on the received authorship, indeed the authenticity, of the Pentateuch, containing, quite by the way, the most startling opinions about persons and things in the whole Bible—the New Testament as well as the Old. It appears to be a Mr. C. Colenso, a man of middle, dim, and ingenuous character, a Harrovian. He published for the use of schools an admirable compendium of arithmetic and another of algebra, both remarkable, we believe, for good selections of examples to be worked by the scholar. So he was made a Bishop, and sent out to convert the Hottentots, Colenso's people. Some time ago it may perhaps seem odd that a man should be selected for such an important mission because he has a turn for fractions and cubic equations; but that has long been the custom of our Church. If a man only proves himself a clever fellow on any subject whatever, we make him a Bishop, or a Dean, or a Prebendary, and he is generally clever enough to keep quiet. However, Colenso, made by this time a Doctor of Divinity, has now come back to England, having found himself at the head of not quite a dozen clergymen and about 20,000 square miles of savages. After he had been there some time an accident led to his looking into the Bible. The Zulus wanted to know what he had come for, and the shortest answer to the question was to give them the Bible, which it became necessary to translate for the purpose. So he set to work to translate the book of Coloured Spines, as it would seem. This effort terrible, as our neighbours would rail him, began to ask important questions, which Dr. Colenso found a difficulty in answering. So far as their jaded labours extended, it is evident that there followed a not uncommon result. Instead of Dr. Colenso converting the Zulus, the Zulus converted Dr. Colenso. He left the Zulus, and addressed himself to the enlightened British public, in a work called "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua," critically examined. By the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal"—a singular portion, indeed, from South Africa! Colonial produce is generally useful, but rather dull. The Colonial Court of the Exhibition were not attracted by the book. The book itself is full of cotton, wood, leather, metallic substances, with here and there the brightly coloured panoramic views of a new settlement. But no one ever expected to find Voltaire or Comte in such useful but insipid company.

Now, there is no doubt—and it is necessary to say it at once, as it affects all action in the matter—Dr. Colenso is a very foolish book. It is inconceivable how a man who has attended once or twice in some fashion or other every one of these objections. They strike every schoolboy and every child, whatever that is not thinking of it Sunday's dinner more than its Sunday lessons. Every schoolboy must observe that there occur posterior names and dates, interpolations to complete the narrative, and other such absurdities, which cannot possibly be much less than three thousand, and which must have been written on corruptible material, and then remained for ages in the hands of either various scriveners and custodians or public officer, there could not but be some such discrepancies. But all this ground has been gone over and over again, and there are scores of "Institutes" and "Companies" that go into all these questions. Dr. Colenso must have lived in his present high position, was for some time in command of Charleston, and by him the first line of land defences was planted and executed. This line was the great calculating mind of the country, and he had to do with it, and afterwards what he thought of it. He had conned the notes of the singing. That was all he knew about it. Dr. Colenso must have been adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing, and extracting roots and solving equations, working all Rule of Three and doing odd bits of "Practices" all the time that he might, eye to eye, be led to a more careful study of the book. One of the great calculating minds of the country, and he had to do with it, and afterwards what he thought of it. He had conned the notes of the singing. That was all he knew about it. Dr. Colenso must have been adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing, and extracting roots and solving equations, working all Rule of Three and doing odd bits of "Practices" all the time that he might, eye to eye, be led to a more careful study of the book. As it is, they have now done what they can, by an address to the House of Commons, to get into a worse scrape than making a foolish speech or giving a foolish vote, so, under the shelter of this blessed immunity, they are always longing to burn without pain of heretical books, and the heretics themselves on the top of them. Had they the least power of reasoning, they would have seen that the rising influence of humanity, and of discretion. As it is, they have now done what they can, by an address to the House of Commons, to get into a worse scrape than making a foolish speech or giving a foolish vote, so, under the shelter of this blessed immunity, they are always longing to burn without pain of heretical books, and the heretics themselves on the top of them. The Bushell, having some actual power with the clergy, and rather eye to eye, burning their fingers, the members of the Lower House, and the Bishop of London at his elbow. The caskets in this volume are just such as might be expected from him. As a work of criticism the book is contemptible.

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THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.  
(From the *Times' Special Correspondent.*)

Charleston, January 18. The traveller who at this moment crosses his slow and tame-like journey through the Confederate States will be struck by the impressiveness of the Tweed for a short while, and can never forget that man's name, and resume his old position without the stigma of desertion. But, a "colonial!" "There he goes; just look at him!" is all the remark, his appearance ever eliciting from the loungers in the opposite windows if he ventures to walk on the north side of Pall-mall. It would not make the smallest difference if he were a native Catholic Church into the bargain. He would still be a colonial. Well, a colonial has published an attack on the received authorship, indeed the authenticity, of the Pentateuch, containing, quite by the way, the most startling opinions about persons and things in the whole Bible—the New Testament as well as the Old. It appears to be a Mr. C. Colenso, a man of middle, dim, and ingenuous character, a Harrovian. He published for the use of schools an admirable compendium of arithmetic and another of algebra, both remarkable, we believe, for good selections of examples to be worked by the scholar. So he was made a Bishop, and sent out to convert the Hottentots, Colenso's people. Some time ago it may perhaps seem odd that a man should be selected for such an important mission because he has a turn for fractions and cubic equations; but that has long been the custom of our Church. If a man only proves himself a clever fellow on any subject whatever, we make him a Bishop, or a Dean, or a Prebendary, and he is generally clever enough to keep quiet. However, Colenso, made by this time a Doctor of Divinity, has now come back to England, having found himself at the head of not quite a dozen clergymen and about 20,000 square miles of savages. After he had been there some time an accident led to his looking into the Bible. The Zulus wanted to know what he had come for, and the shortest answer to the question was to give them the Bible, which it became necessary to translate for the purpose. So he set to work to translate the book of Coloured Spines, as it would seem.

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Now, there is no doubt—and it is necessary to say it at once, as it affects all action in the matter—Dr. Colenso is a very foolish book. It is inconceivable how a man who has attended once or twice in some fashion or other every one of these objections. They strike every schoolboy and every child, whatever that is not thinking of it Sunday's dinner more than its Sunday lessons. Every schoolboy must observe that there occur posterior names and dates, interpolations to complete the narrative, and other such absurdities, which cannot possibly be much less than three thousand, and which must have been written on corruptible material, and then remained for ages in the hands of either various scriveners and custodians or public officer, there could not but be some such discrepancies. But all this ground has been gone over and over again, and there are scores of "Institutes" and "Companies" that go into all these questions. Dr. Colenso must have lived in his present high position, was for some time in command of Charleston, and by him the first line of land defences was planted and executed. This line was the great calculating mind of the country, and he had to do with it, and afterwards what he thought of it. He had conned the notes of the singing. That was all he knew about it. Dr. Colenso must have been adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing, and extracting roots and solving equations, working all Rule of Three and doing odd bits of "Practices" all the time that he might, eye to eye, be led to a more careful study of the book. As it is, they have now done what they can, by an address to the House of Commons, to get into a worse scrape than making a foolish speech or giving a foolish vote, so, under the shelter of this blessed immunity, they are always longing to burn without pain of heretical books, and the heretics themselves on the top of them. The Bushell, having some actual power with the clergy, and rather eye to eye, burning their fingers, the members of the Lower House, and the Bishop of London at his elbow. The caskets in this volume are just such as might be expected from him. As a work of criticism the book is contemptible.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

125 Trunks, ex William Melhuish, and other late arrivals.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142 Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock.

The above consists of reasonable boots and shoes.

Particulars in a future issue.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

COMMODIOUS COTTAGE FAMILY RESIDENCE, with about THREE ACRES OF LAND, close to the RAILWAY STATION.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions from Mr. Samuel Lucas to sell (WITH RESERVE) by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

A very complete well-finished Family Residence, built of brick and stone, with slate roof, containing verandahs, eight rooms, with detached kitchen, scullery, larder, &amp;c., and large back yard, with a NEATLY FAILING PROPERTY OF SPHINX WATER, &amp;c., at the rear.

The grounds contain an area of about 2½ ACRES, which has been subdivided into small, neat orchard, cleared paddocks, &amp;c.

The position, though retired, is within five minutes' walk from the station, on the north side near the bridge over the Liverpool Road, and about opposite Mr. Hedges's residence.

The house, which has only just been completed, is remarkably well built and finished, being fitted with every requisite family convenience.

To invalids or parties seeking a really comfortable and convenient residence in this salubrious and favourite railway suburb the above property will be found worthy of notice, and they are particularly invited to inspect it prior to the sale. The key can be obtained from Mr. Biddle, at the time of inspection.

Terms—A large portion of the purchase money can remain, if desired, on the property.

ROOTY HILL ESTATE.

THE RIGHT OF CUTTING TIMBER for about seven years on well-known property, comprising 1300 ACRES, on the Rooty Hill Road, about half-a-mile from the Rooty Hill Railway Station; also, THE LEASE OF THE ESTATE and Homestead for about the same term.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

LOT 1. The right to cut timber for about seven years on the Rooty Hill Estate, 1300 acres on the Rooty Hill Road, about half-a-mile from the Railway Station.

LOT 2. The Lease for about seven years of the Estate and Homestead.

This well-known estate is remarkable for its iron bark, stringy bark, and other timber, for which there is demand, and will be for many years, a very large demand for railway purposes. In the locality there are numerous sawmills, and a large number of farms, especially depot at Rooty Hill.

The whole estate is enclosed and sub-divided by substantial fencing, in good order; and the homestead includes a brick-built cottage, stock and drafting yards, and about 250 acres cleared and fit for cultivation.

Terms at sale.

ST. LORN'S NORTH SHORE.

TWO COTTAGES AND BLOCK OF LAND, fronting Burton-street, and the Lane Cove Road, occupied by Captain Brown and Mr. Sidney.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of land having the following frontages, 100 FEET TO BURTON-STREET, 100 FEET TO THE LANE COVE ROAD, being lots three and four of Mr. Clinton's grant, of part of Berry's Estate on which are,

TWO NICE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, ON STONE FOUNDATION, containing each 5 rooms and kitchen, with yards, well of water, verandahs, fireplaces, &amp;c. There is also a good brick oven attached to one of the cottages.

The above property is situated a few yards from the Church, at St. Leonards, in a beautiful elevated position, commanding a good view.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

POINT PIPER ROAD, DOUBLE BAY.

ORIELTON LODGE, A remarkably handsome GOTHIC VILLA, adjoining the property of Mr. JUSTICE WISE; also a comfortable residence at the rear known as TERRACE COTTAGE.

TITLE—POINT PIPER ESTATE FREEHOLD. TERMS—Half the purchase may remain secured on the property.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions from RICHARD PAINTER, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

That property is situated on the ground floor, at 11 o'clock.

ORIELTON LODGE, substantially built of stone, containing, on the GROUND FLOOR—

Point Piper Room, FLAGGED HALL, 13 x 10, DRAWING-ROOM, 17 x 17, exclusive of a deep bay window;

DINING-ROOM, 17 x 14, with large fireplace.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.

There is a verandah and small garden on the east side of the house, overlooking the harbour, and commanding an excellent view.

On the ground floor is the kitchen, with range and servant's room.

Detached, in the courtyard, a large iron building (built of weatherboards) fitted with copper; stable, hayloft, coach and carriage houses, &amp;c.

THE UPSTAIRS—approached by a tastefully designed cedar staircase, contains three good bedrooms, same size as the apartments on the ground floor, a dressing room, water-closet, and china closet.

THE BED-ROOM is a large cellar.

The walls of the rooms are made substantially built, and the inside finished and decorated in an attractive manner. They are supplied with water by a large underground reservoir, fitted with force pump to supply the offices.

THE UPSTAIRS comprises an area of about half-an-acre, having 46 feet frontage to the Point Piper Road, and is laid out in front with great taste as a lawn, lawn, garden, &amp;c.

At the rear of Orielton Lodge, and approached by a side entrance, is a residence known as TERRACE COTTAGE, which can be let for £100 per annum, or in conjunction with the front premises. It contains two bedrooms, fire room and kitchen, with enclosed yard and stable. Large water reservoir, fitted with pump.

The position of the above freehold property is undoubtedly most valuable, as it was an early acquisition, purchased when the whole of the Point Piper Estate was unsold.

It commands magnificent views of the City, the lakeside scenery of our beautiful Harbour, and the surrounding mansions and grounds of the neighbouring proprietors.

Omnibus runs every half-hour from the City to within a few hundred yards of the property.

Details to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

TWO FAITHFULLY-BUILT AND CONVENIENT Family Residences, in the west side of Prince-street, North of Argyle-street, consisting of two parts of the harbour from Baine's Point to the Parramatta River, including the North Shore, Balmain, and the north-western part of the City.

**T. W. BOWDEN** is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, 142 Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 7th of May, at 11 o'clock.

These two substantial and commodious houses situated as above, being Nos. 17 and 19, occupied by Captain W. H. Bowden. Each house contains dining and drawing-rooms, library or study, hall and staircase, on the ground floor; large bed-rooms, two smaller bedrooms on the first floor; covered balcony or verandah overlooking the harbour, on a level with the first floor, and approached from the drawing-room. In the basement, and approached from the drawing-room, are good kitchens, fitted up with stoves, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

The houses are built of stone and brick, stuccoed and painted slated roofs, water held on.

In the rear are well-built coach-houses and stables. The frontage to Pitt-street is 60 feet, measured by a depth averaging about 137 feet, deemed sufficient to allow of two more houses being erected on the Pitt-street site.

To persons requiring a comfortable residence for themselves, or a permanent investment, the above property presents a favourable opportunity.

A plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

This satisfactory.

Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Circular Quay, 30th April.

MURKUMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

BRUNELLE STATION.

Together with

100 Head of cattle

1363 Acres purchased Land,

14 miles from Tunun and 8 from Gundagai.

Terms—One-fourth cash; residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and secured on the purchased land, stock, and cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed

by John Bray, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, 5th May next, at 12 o'clock.

THE VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTY,

known as BRUNELLE STATION,

situated 14 miles from Tunun, and about same distance from Gundagai.

The STATION is worked by Tunun River, Brunelle Creek, and Whirlpool Creek, and the water is used to irrigate the run and purchased land, so as to afford a never-failing supply of water.

THE PURCHASED LAND comprises 1363 acres of the very best quality, the whole purchased at auction.

The CATTLE consist of a quiet well-fed herd, about 1400 head; a large number of cows are broken to hand, and more than a proportionate number of bullocks fit for market. The stockmen are the best in the district, and are all experienced.

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Thursday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:

Branly	... 583	10	8
Wine	... 10	0	0
Rum	... 18	0	0
Other spirits	... 923	0	0
Wine and spirit	... 81	13	0
Tobacco and snuff	... 422	2	0
Cigars	... 152	1	0
Tobacco	... 102	10	0
Coffee and chicory	... 32	8	8
Sugar, unrefined	... 21	6	0
Opium	... 21	18	8
Photographs	... 7	10	0
Dues	... 10	0	0
Chancery	Total	£635	15

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 131 bales, of which only about fifty were sold. The market was dull, and there was no desire to operate, except at reduced rates. Ill-conditioned and greasy wools were not in request, and late prices could not be obtained. The principal lots sold were 8 bales fleece, Glengallag, 17d.; 8 bales battleaxe, 21d. Prices ranged thus—Fleece, 17d. to 21d.; grease, 7d.; scoured, 20d. Sheepskins were without any alteration; about 1000 were sold at from 5d. to 6d. per lb. Tallow.—The market was firm, and there was a brisk demand on the part of the town trade to supply themselves. Soap tallow was also bought from the neighbouring colonies, consequently prices were very firm. 18 cases of tallow were sold at from £36 6s. to £37 17s. 6d. per ton. Hides were in rather better request, but prices were unaltered. About 500 were sold at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 3d. each. Hair brought 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held to-day, 100 bales of wool were catalogued, and 74 sold. The principal lots were 23 bales fleece, M, 1s. 7d.; 11 bales JT, 1s. 2d.; 6 bales, HCXN & Co., 1s. 6d.; 8 bales, T, 1s. 6d. Prices ranged thus—Fleece, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; grease, 7d. to 10d.; locks, 6d. to 8d. Twenty-one cases of tallow were sold at 3s. to 3s. 9d. per cwt., and 35 casks privately at 36s. per cwt. A lot of hides brought 7s. each.

The Escorts arrived to-day with the following quantities of gold-dust: Western: 5562 ozs. 13 dwt. 8 grs. Southern: 1171 ozs. 9 dwt. 7 grs. Northern: 749 ozs. 1 dwt. Total: 7482 ozs. 3 dwt. 15 grs.

The Economist of the 14th February makes the following remarks with regard to Mr. Gladstone's proposal respecting tobacco duties:

Contrary to what has been perversely suggested in some quarters, Mr. Gladstone does not by the proposal which he made last week, mean to impose a tax upon the value of the revenue which we derive from tobacco. The revenue which we derive from tobacco is five millions sterling, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds. He has, however, levied upon an article which is a great luxury, an additional tax upon it, and upon which it is levied, is the most miserable subject for taxation—an article of mere luxury, of the use of which is dubious, but the use certain. No financial or other consideration can be given for such a proposal.

The Tax.—The *Burnett Argus* of 26th instant states that the forthcoming Queensland Jockey Club Meeting is already engaging the attention of many of our sportsmen. Rumours have reached us of the probability of several "cracks" from a distance putting in an appearance on our course, and it is to be hoped, that our friends will be induced to use their influence to prevent the laurels of the meeting from falling into the hands of foreign racers.

From manufacturers before: the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone were carried. A glance at the Board of Trade returns will tell us the source of his present revenue. In the first eleven months of 1863, the last accessible period, we import:

Tobacco, stemmed, lbs.	13,855,474
Tobacco, unstemmed, lbs.	31,184,601

Total unmanufactured tobacco 44,039,075 lbs. It is evident that the duty on manufactured tobacco is a little more than one-half of the total, and that the duty on unstemmed tobacco is even when this difference of rate is reckoned, the above quantities indicate very plainly whence our five millions and upwards of tobacco come.

This is one most evident proposition as to the tobacco duties, and there are two others. One is that these duties have been increased by 10s. an English manufacturer of an anti-slavery appearance. The duty on unstemmed tobacco varies with the value which we derive from tobacco. The revenue which we derive from tobacco is five millions sterling, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds. He has, however, levied upon an article which is a great luxury, an additional tax upon it, and upon which it is levied, is the most miserable subject for taxation—an article of mere luxury, of the use of which is dubious, but the use certain. No financial or other consideration can be given for such a proposal.

Mr. Gladstone, last night, explicitly declared that he had no objection to the proposed taxation if it belonged to a different part of the subject. The revenue is derived from manufacturers before: the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone were carried. A glance at the Board of Trade returns will tell us the source of his present revenue. In the first eleven months of 1863, the last accessible period, we import:

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While of manufactured tobacco we only imported 518,359 lbs. It is evident that the duty on manufactured tobacco is a little more than one-half of the total, and that the duty on unstemmed tobacco is even when this difference of rate is reckoned, the above quantities indicate very plainly whence our five millions and upwards of tobacco come.

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